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TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

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CONTENTS

PAGE

PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

- 'NODONG SINMUN' Editorials for June 1978
(Editorial Report) 1

- Briefs
Polish Aviation Group 7

MILITARY AFFAIRS

- Lt Gen Kim Yong-Yon Speaks on Korean War Anniversary
(Kim Yong-yon; NODONG CH'ONGNYON, 24 Jun 78) 8

ECONOMY

- 'NODONG SINMUN' Calls for Modernizing Economy
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 23 Aug 78) 13

- Building Materials Industry Developing
(KCNA, 21 Aug 78) 18

- Briefs
100-Day Battle Successes 20
Exemplary Plants and Enterprises 20
Pyongyang 100-Day Battle 20
Carbide Production 20
Cargo Ship Built 21

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

DPRK Enjoys Improved Public Health Services (KCNA, 29 Aug 78)	22
--	----

GEOGRAPHY

'KCNA' Report on Progress of Huichon City (KCNA, 10 Aug 78)	25
--	----

PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR JUNE 1978

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during June 1978:

2 Jun 78 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Concentrate All Our Efforts and Perform High-Quality Weeding at the Proper Time": Emphasizes that the pace of farming activities should not decrease upon completion of rice and corn transplanting, and points out the importance of weeding in achieving success in this year's harvest; notes that proper weeding increases the effectiveness of fertilizer application and serves as a key element in the ongoing struggle to prevent damage associated with current weather patterns; instructs all agricultural functionaries to concentrate on organizational work associated with weeding, and reminds them that one of their most important tasks is to get across to workers the importance of daily cultivation of the fields; reminds workers that weeding is one of the most labor intensive tasks to be performed and that introduction of mechanization has done much to reduce such arduous labor.

3 Jun 78 p 1 upper right: "Commercial Functionaries Must Further Enhance Their Spirit of Serving the People": Reminds commercial functionaries that they are public servants and instructs them to improve their spirit of serving the country and the people; points out that when this spirit is lacking, the superiority of the country's socialist commercial system cannot be enhanced; notes that commercial functionaries must continuously monitor the needs of the people and guarantee that these needs are satisfied through proper management of commercial supply networks; instructs commercial functionaries to solve commodity supply problems through self-starting programs designed to result in increased production of vegetables, eggs, meat and fruit; points out the importance of close coordination between commercial sector guidance functionaries and commodity producing plants and enterprises [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 108, 5 June 1978 pages D9-11: "NODONG SINMUN Stresses Importance of Serving People"].

5 Jun 78 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Achieve Endless Upsurges in Production by Taking Care of Labor Organization Work": Emphasizes that one of the most important tasks at hand in fully implementing the Socialist Labor Law is the proper administration of labor organizational work; points out that correct labor organization is the most effective means of mobilizing the country's

labor resources, and that it serves to promote the creative zeal and talent of the people toward production; instructs all economic guidance functionaries to make optimum use of existing labor resources through strict planning so that the goals of the "100-day battle" and the new 7-year plan can be fulfilled; stresses that the basic means of improving labor organization is already available in the form of the Taaen work system; stresses that functionaries must carefully weigh individual work capacities, levels of ideological consciousness and technical expertise of the people, and the results of modern machine methods in order to competently carry out organizational work; also points out the importance of fitting the right person to the right job and of making full use of every minute of the 8 hour work day [Text published in JPRS 71604 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No 606, 2 August 1978 pages 7-10: "Party Organ Urges Improvement in Labor Administration"].

6 Jun 78 p 1 top: "Juvenile Corps Members, Firmly Prepare Yourselves Mentally, Morally and Physically as Ardent Revolutionaries": Marks the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Korean Juvenile Corps; stresses that the Juvenile Corps is a revolutionary mass organisation designed to carry on to completion, generation after generation, the revolutionary cause begun by Kim Il-song; notes that the most important task confronting the nation's youth is that of study--particularly in light of the 11 year compulsory universal education system provided by the state; points out that communist morality demands that youth put aside thoughts of their own benefit and concentrate on serving the masses and the revolution; emphasizes that education of the nation's youth is of primary importance, and notes that children must be sent to school before they can adequately serve their sectors and units [Summary published in JPRS 71387 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA No 599, 30 June 1978, pages 14-15: "NODONG SINMUN Hails Anniversary of Juvenile Corps"].

8 Jun 78 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Effectively Conserve and Utilize Every Drop of Water by Properly Carrying Out Water Control Work": Points out that the worldwide effect of drought is affecting the nation's agricultural work, and that as a result steps must be taken to effectively conserve water supplies; stresses that while short-term water reserves are adequate to meet current demand, care must be taken to plan for the possibility that current weather patterns may continue over the long term; emphasizes that for water conservation to be successful, agriculture sector guidance functionaries must have a correct perception of water control and management; notes that an important means of achieving correct water conservation is to implant within the working class an understanding that water conservation constitutes admirable service to the nation and its people; instructs responsible functionaries to obtain data on precisely how much water is stored in reservoirs and ponds and then formulate scientific water supply plans; emphasizes that all rural workers and functionaries bear responsibility for initiating steps to decrease water waste such as coating waterways to prevent leakage [Text published in JPRS 71476 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA No 602, 17 July 1978, pages 30-32: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial Urges All-Out Water Conservation"]

10 Jun 78 p 1 center left: "Let Us Achieve A Brilliant Victory in the '100-Day Battle' by Vigorously Stepping Up the Three Revolutions": Stresses that

the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--continue to provide the basic means of modernizing the society and concurrently fulfilling the goals of the new 7-year plan; notes that extractive and electric power sector workers play particularly important roles in the new prospective plan, and that they, along with all other workers, must see to it that the 100-day battle is fully implemented; instructs all production units to fully utilize the speed battle method to eliminate conservatism and stagnation; notes that the undercurrent of the 100-day battle is one of mass technical innovation, and that such innovation should be carried out in a measured and scientific attitude devoid of perceptual roadblocks such as technical mysticism; instructs all functionaries and guidance workers to obtain sufficient practical knowledge to allow them to solve scientific and technical problems that may crop up in their sectors; instructs everyone to temper their participation in the 100-day battle with a moral and culturally sound lifestyle [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 115, 14 June 1978 pages D5-9: "NODONG SINMUN Urges Carrying Out of Three Revolutions"].

14 Jun 78 p 1 lower left: "Envoy of Friendship from Rwanda": Welcomes the arrival in Pyongyang on 14 June of Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of Rwanda and chairman-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; notes that the visit will serve to promote the development of friendship and cooperation between the two nations to a higher level and to further strengthen the solidarity of the non-aligned movement; emphasizes that the people of Rwanda have done much to bury the colonial yoke borne by the nation prior to independence, and that continued development has taken place under the "correct" leadership of Habyarimana; expresses gratitude to the people of Rwanda for their support of Korean unification and their opposition to the "two Koreas" formula; promises that the DPRK will continue to strive to further strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation between the two nations.

19 Jun 78 p 1 top with border: "Let Guidance Functionaries Practice What They Preach at All Times": Points out that the 100-day battle is now at a critical point, and stresses that guidance functionaries must demonstrate exemplary traits if the objectives of the battle are to be fulfilled; reiterates the theory that the working masses will emulate what they see in their leaders, and concludes that when guidance functionaries set a noble work example the workers will follow suit; emphasizes that the unconditional carrying out of party line and policy is at the same time the conduct of a revolutionary struggle, and instructs all workers and party members to apply the party line and policy directly to their labor; advises guidance functionaries that the only tested way of making sure that party policy penetrates to the roots of the society is for them to go down among the workers and eat, work and live side by side with them; parallels the 100-day battle as a modern day counterpart of the struggles of revolutionary armed warfare, and points out that guidance functionaries must perform as well as the leaders of the revolutionary army.

20 Jun 78 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Gloriously Carry Out the Tasks of the '100-Day Battle' By Paying Close Attention to Economic Administration and Production Control": Points out the importance of economic administration and production control in bringing the 100-day battle to fruition; instructs the nation's guidance functionaries to guarantee success in the battle by ascertaining that production levels continue to increase while levels of labor, equipment and material remain constant; instructs workers of all plants and enterprises that one of the most important things they can do to contribute to the constant increase in production is to establish a scientifically planned preventive maintenance program for plant equipment and scrupulously implement it; reminds all guidance functionaries that the party slogan of the day is to "conserve, conserve and conserve again" the coal, electricity and fuel needed to fulfill the tasks at hand; notes that guidance functionaries must continuously strengthen technical studies and give greater impetus to the role of technicians if a new turning point is to be achieved in making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific.

22 Jun 78 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Establish Thorough Countermeasures to Prevent Rain and Wind Damage in the Industrial and Agricultural Sectors": Issues a reminder that the July-August rainy season is close at hand, and points up the need for adequate countermeasures to be drawn up to minimize the resultant slow downs in the extractive, processing, construction and transportation sectors; emphasizes that the primary countermeasure is the cultivation of the revolutionary self-consciousness necessary to perform one's assigned tasks regardless of external hardships; notes the importance of weatherproofing all equipment exposed to the elements; singles out the extractive industry as being in particular need of protective measures against the climate; instructs all collieries and mines to rapidly complete weather-control projects including construction and maintenance of pumping stations and run-off collection cisterns; instructs rural economic sector functionaries and workers to take necessary steps to prevent water damage to crops, and notes that care should be taken to guarantee that the various production, construction and transportation functions are maintained despite the weather.

23 Jun 78 p 1 center: "Let Us Prevent A National Split and Open the Door to Reunification by Implementing the Five-Point Policy for National Unification": Notes that the five-point policy and three principles for unification drawn up by Kim Il-song have marshalled international support as the only legitimate basis for reunification; lays the blame for the failure in achieving unification at the feet of the U.S. and the South Korean government, particularly as pertains to their support for the concept of "two Koreas;" notes that the U.S. can prove its desire for peace on the peninsula only through pulling out of Korea politically and militarily; calls for the "patriotic forces" of North and South Korea to pool their resources and rise in a nation-saving struggle [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 122, 23 June 1978 pages D13-14: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial Marks Reunification Policy Anniversary"].

24 Jun 78 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Mark A New Turning Point in Large Cargo Vessel and Harbor Construction in order to Develop Marine Transportation": Reviews the content of the on-the-spot guidance given by Kim Il-song at Nampo recently [on 8 and 9 June] on the status of marine transportation; points out that the heavy transportation demands of the new 7-year plan require rapid development of marine and railway transport systems; notes that in order for foreign trade to be actively carried out during the new economic plan, marine transportation must be further developed through stepped-up construction of large cargo vessels and port facilities; points out that the nation has the experience, technical capability and machine and metallurgical industries necessary for expanded ship construction, and that what is needed is for guidance functionaries to approach the problem in a rational manner; reiterates the applicability of the spirit of chollima and the speed battle in succeeding in the struggle to build greater numbers of 20,000-ton cargo vessels as well as in organizing harbors; singles out the wharf expansion project at Nampo as particularly important inasmuch as this port is considered as more important than any other east or west coast facility [Text published in JPRS 71460 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA No 601, 13 July 1978, pages 13-16: "Paper Calls for Development of Marine Transportation"].

25 Jun 78 p 1 bottom: "U.S. Imperialists Must Relinquish Their Schemes for Aggression and War and Take Their Hands Off Korea": Marks 25 June as the "day of anti-U.S. imperialist struggle"; stresses that the U.S. has been bent on colonizing Korea since the sinking of the "Sherman" more than 100 years ago; traces the history of U.S. defeats in the Korean war, and stresses the fact that, while the northern half of the republic is fully capable of defending itself, the peaceful reunification of the nation remains the consistent policy of the government and the party; points out that the splittists at home and abroad are largely responsible for the continued division of the country, and that U.S. plans for withdrawal are merely a smokescreen for concealing continued designs on the nation and its people; scores South Korean President Pak Chong-hui as a traitor to the nation for his association with U.S. occupation; stresses that unification of the country will require great effort, and calls upon patriots in the south to pool their strength and fight for what they believe in [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 123, 26 June 1978 pages D2-6: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

27 Jun 78 p 1 center left: "Let Us Accomplish This Year's Plan Ahead of Schedule by Continuously and Vigorously Advancing in the Spirit with Which We Have Completed This Year's Semiannual Quota": Congratulates the working class for its successful completion of the half-year production plan ahead of schedule; notes that production during the first half of the year increased in all sectors of the people's economy and that total industrial production increased 21.6 percent over the same period last year; emphasizes that this great victory in the critical first year of the new 7-year plan is completely attributable to the leadership of Kim Il-song; emphasizes the importance of rooting out all complacency and slackness if the goals of the 100-day battle are to be achieved and the year's plan fulfilled one month ahead of schedule;

notes that successes realized so far are due in great part to efficient economic management and production guidance by the functionaries, and that all functionaries should continue in this vein and serve as models to the working class; reminds party organizations and three revolution workteams that they bear particular responsibility in seeing to it that tasks set for their sectors are thoroughly and unconditionally carried out [Text published in JPRS 71460 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA No 601, 13 July 1978, pages 9-12: "Editorial Urges Fulfillment of Annual Economic Plan Ahead of Schedule"].

29 Jun 78 p 4 upper left: "The United States Should Immediately and Completely Withdraw All U.S. Troops and Lethal Weapons from South Korea": Scores the U.S. government for its failure to live up to the promise of withdrawing its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea; points out that U.S. force build-ups in the Pacific and the transfer of weapons to R.O.K. units is an accurate barometer of U.S. policy toward Korea, and that joint R.O.K.-U.S. military exercises confirm their intentions of starting a new war; reiterates the government's belief that peaceful unification can take place only when the U.S. presence in the south is completely eliminated; demands that the U.S. immediately stop both its current approach to the Korean problem and its support for the South Korean government, and that Japan end its "collusion" with the regime in the south [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 127, 30 June 1978 pages D3-6: NODONG SINMUN on U.S. Troop Withdrawal, Aid to South"].

9062

CSO: 4208

PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

POLISH AVIATION GROUP--Pyongyang, 22 Aug--A government civil aviation delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Mieczyslaw Roman, general director of the General Department of Civil Aviation of the PPR, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on 21 August. It was met at the airport by personage concerned Kim Yo-ung and a staffer of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 22 Aug 78 SK]

CSO: 4220

MILITARY AFFAIRS

LT GEN KIM YONG-YON SPEAKS ON KOREAN WAR ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 24 Jun 78 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen Kim Yong-yn, KPA: "The U.S. Imperialists Must Cease Their Reckless War Provocations and Get Out of South Korea Immediately"]

[Text] Today, when the entire country is bubbling over with the "100 Day Battle" to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the republic and the struggle to hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the republic is vigorously spreading, our people and youth are marking the 28th anniversary of the incident in which the arch-fiends of aggression and warfare, the U.S. imperialists, caused the sinful war of aggression in Korea.

All the Korean people and youth who mark this day are unable to restrain their hatred and hostility which they pour out on the deeply hated enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors who heaped unfathomable unhappiness and suffering on our people and committed unforgivable, barbarous acts.

The war which the U.S. imperialists instigated in Korea 28 years ago disclosed their aggressive and rapacious nature and thereby became the most brazen war of aggression, which they perpetrated in an attempt to realize their plunderous ambition, having plotted Korean aggression for the last 100 years or more.

After the liberation, the U.S. imperialists took the place of the Japanese imperialists and fortified South Korea, strengthened the South Korean puppet army on a wide scale from the outset and armed them with their lethal weaponry. Meanwhile, they drove the rascals to an armed attack against the northern half of the republic, mobilized a large armed force from 1948-1949 and endlessly perpetrated large-scale armed attacks along the 38th parallel, including Kosan peak, Songak mountain, Unp's mountain and Kuksa peak.

The provocative actions and armed attacks which the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs perpetrated against the northern half of the republic occurred 2,517 times within the span of one year, 1949.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors were in such a frenzy to make a pretext to provoke a war that they kindled the fires of a war of aggression against our people on 25 June 1950 after thorough preparations over a long period and according to their previously laid plans.

The basic goal which the U.S. imperialists formulated in the war of aggression against Korea was to make South Korea into their military strategic spot and a colonial base of raw materials, and based on this, to conquer all of Korea and even go so far as to subdue Asia and the whole world.

In an attempt to realize their aggressive ambition, the U.S. imperialist aggressors pushed into Korea and rascals' basic forces of the army, navy and air force armed with modern tactical materials and mercenary soldiers of 15 lackey countries; mobilized all kinds of barbarous means and methods of warfare and rushed forth to gobble up our republic in one swallow after having swept through it by its numerical and tactical superiority.

But the brigands were unable to subdue the wise and stalwart Korean people who benefited from the refined leadership of the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, who is the constructive hero and ever-victorious paragon of steel, nor were they able to realize their filthy aggressive ambition.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, our people and the People's Army heroically safeguarded the freedom and independence of the fatherland, broke the noses of the arrogant U.S. imperialists who boasted of themselves as the most powerful in the world, and unfolded the beginning of the rascals' downfall by achieving a great victory in the fatherland liberation war.

Instead of learning the appropriate lesson from their ignominious defeat, the U.S. imperialists, even today, have not discarded their aggressive ambition toward Korea, but are viciously violating our right to national independence, and continue to barge right into Korea in a dither over preparations for a new war.

The great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, taught as follows: "The U.S. imperialists are making South Korea into their own colony and military base, exacerbating a state of tension to extricate the South Korean society from the pit of ruination, endlessly threatening peace in Korea and employing all kinds of dastardly tricks to hinder our country's independence."

The U.S. imperialists are not only the instigators of the Korean war, but they are also the ringleaders who wreaked the misfortune of our country's land being split in two and the nation's being divided, and they are the most evil enemy who blocked the reunification of our country.

The fact that our people who have inherited a single bloodline and have lived together with a single culture and single language has been divided

into north and south for 30 years and suffered the disaster of national division is wholly due to the South Korean armed camp of the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policies.

Under their unchanging aggressive objective of gobbling up all of Korea and Asia, the U.S. imperialists have been further strengthening their colonial rule of South Korea on the one hand while wickedly adhering to their schemes to provoke a new war and the fabricated stratagem of "two Koreas" and at the same time utterly opposing the reunification of the fatherland.

The U.S. imperialist have recklessly violated the armistice agreement and brought numerous operational equipment and lethal weapons into Korea. Moreover, they have introduced new-style arms and even nuclear weapons, deployed them near the military demarcation line and increased the tense state of our country to the extreme.

Behind the curtain of "troop withdrawal" today, the U.S. imperialists are rather strengthening the force in South Korea and while continuing military "aid" to the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, they are growing more crazed in their warlike disturbances.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists mobilized many modern lethal weapons last March including a large armed force of over 100,000 men and various kinds of nuclear attack weapons to hold "ROK-U.S. Joint Operational Training" and thereafter spewed forth daily military training disturbances and a tremendous amount of military "aid" for South Korea under all kinds of pretexts, concentrated various types of attack weapons and military equipment and constructed military facilities on a wide scale, etc., clearly demonstrated how dangerous a stage the rascals' daily worsening aggressive and warlike machinations have reached.

Such insane military training disturbances and scheming to strengthen the armed force in South Korea are evidence in themselves that the aggressive nature of imperialism cannot change and that nothing has really changed in the aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists to perpetually fortify South Korea militarily.

The Japanese reactionary dominationist class is dreaming of reinstating their old position in South Korea, and is scheming to expand the South Korean fortress of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army on the one hand, and is bolstering up the Pak Chong-hui fascist puppet clique militarily and economically and is strengthening its dependence on them.

At the behest of the U.S. imperialists, the traitorous Pak Chong-hui fascist puppet clique is feverishly attempting to hand on desperately to outside force while advocating "simultaneous entry into the UN, "separate approval," etc., and to perpetuate the division of Korea and make "two Koreas." They are further heightening their zeal for preparing to instigate a new war against us under the belligerent slogans of "full force security" and "victory at the outset of battle."

Due to the reckless disturbances caused by playing with fire of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, South Korea today has become a powder keg in which a large amount of lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, are deployed and an extremely hazardous area where war can break out at any moment. We will not attack anyone first, but we will by no means allow anyone to attack our autonomy and dignity in the slightest degree. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors turn a deaf ear to our repeated warnings, continue to hang on to their war policy and the fabricated scheme of "two Koreas," and kindle the flames of a war of aggression in Korea to the very end, our people and the People's Army will respond with a fierce counterattack and thoroughly annihilate the aggressors.

The great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"All the people of North and South Korea must firmly unite under the banner of national reunification and completely crush the trumped up machinations of "two Koreas" of the internal and external divisionists. They must expel the U.S. imperialist aggressors from our national soil and by all means achieve the historic cause of national reunification."

Korea is one and the Korean nation is likewise one. Korea cannot be divided into two and must be unified into one.

The U.S. imperialists must cease their reckless warlike disturbances running counter to the flow of the era and the trumped-up scheme of "two Koreas" trying to split our country in two forever. They must gather up all their lethal weapons and aggressive armed force and get out of South Korea immediately and keep their hands off Korea.

The Japanese reactionary ruling strata must cease playing along with and dancing to the tune of the policy of Korean aggression on the part of the U.S. imperialists, stop egging on the Pak Chong-hui fascist puppet clique and commit no more hostile actions against the reunification of Korea.

The Pak Chong-hui fascist puppet clique must discard the slogan of "anti-communism," give up their repressive machinations against the patriotic young students and democratic persons in South Korea, cease the fabricated scheme of "two Koreas," not strengthen the military force, stop begging for the long-term stationing of the U.S. Armed Forces and commit no further actions which aggravate the tense situation in South Korea.

We will thoroughly crush the trumped-up machination of "two Koreas" and the warlike provocations of the internal and external divisionists, and inevitably bring about national reunification.

All the People's Army and youth must be always alert for and sharply discern the movement of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Chong-hui fascist puppet clique and more strongly prepare themselves to defend the socialist fatherland as an impregnable fortress.

Our people and the People's Army who follow the wise leadership of the constructive hero and invincible paragon of steel, the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, are invincible.

May we all firmly rally around the Party Central Committee under the leadership of the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, and go on fighting more forcefully to complete the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the revolutionary cause of the glorious chuche!

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CSO: 4208

ECONOMY

'NODONG SINMUN' CALLS FOR MODERNIZING ECONOMY

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 23 Aug 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 24 August commentary: "Modernization of the People's Economy Is a Revolutionary Policy for Strengthening the Might of the Socialist Economy"]

[Text] Upholding the magnificent program of the Second Seven-Year Plan unfolded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, today our people are vigorously waging a labor struggle to make the people's economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific. The policy of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a unique program for economic construction which embodies the inevitable demand of socialist and communist construction and is a strategic policy which we must firmly grasp in the new prospective plan period. It is a brilliant blueprint which will further strengthen the might of the self-reliant socialist national economy already built and make an epochal advance in the struggle to occupy the material fortresses of socialism and communism.

Vigorous acceleration of the modernization of the people's economy is one of the important problems in the fulfillment of the basic tasks of the new prospective plan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: In the new prospective plan period, by extensively introducing comprehensive mechanization and automation in all industrial sectors, by industrializing and modernizing agriculture and by accelerating the modernization of the people's economy, we must enable all working people to produce more material wealth with less effort.

Modernization of the people's economy involves a struggle by the working people to firmly equip all sectors of the people's economy with modern technology through deepening the technical revolution, and the production of more material wealth with less efforts through extensive realization of comprehensive mechanization and automation in production processes,

With the policy for modernizing the people's economy unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a clear direction and methods have been illuminated which make possible new progress in the struggle to further consolidate the successes already attained in the technical revolution, in freeing working people from hard and arduous labor and in producing more material wealth. Modernization of the people's economy is a realistic demand in the development of the socialist economy of our country, which has entered a new high phase.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in our country the historic task of socialist industrialization has been brilliantly realized in a short period. In particular, in the Six-Year Plan period, great progress was made in the fulfillment of the technical revolution through the struggle to realize the three technical revolutions. As a result, the level of technology and equipment of the people's economy has been much improved. The internal structure of all industrial sectors has been further perfected and the degree of self-reliance and the technical foundation of industries have been also much strengthened. In the industry sector, comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation and automation have been widely introduced. Under the brilliant banner of the "theses on the socialist rural question," in the rural economy sector, too, the introduction of irrigation systems and electrification have been brilliantly completed and mechanization and chemicalization are being realized successfully. Today, our people's economy has firmly entered the phase in which comprehensive mechanization and automation have been extensively realized.

The reality of the constantly developing socialist construction of our country demands more active acceleration of the extensive modernization of the people's economy. If we vigorously struggle to extensively introduce comprehensive mechanization and automation in the industry sector and to realize the industrialization and modernization of agriculture based on the success already attained in the technical revolution, we can decisively strengthen the economic might of the country and effect greater progress and upsurges in socialist and communist construction.

Modern production is conducted by the use of pertinent technical means. Therefore, the development of technical means plays a great role in freeing working people from hard and arduous labor and in developing productive forces. When old and outmoded machinery is constantly improved and replaced and modern technical means based on the latest science and technology are actively introduced, constant upsurges can be effected in production and construction.

The replacement of old and outmoded technical means with more efficient and modern technical means in conformity with technological and economic development is an inevitable demand in socialist economic construction. Therefore, in the new prospective plan period, we must make machinery more efficient by improving, replacing or perfecting old and outmoded machinery.

At the same time, we must firmly put all sectors of the people's economy on a modern technological foundation by actively introducing new technical means. By doing so, we can make the level of technology and equipment of the people's economy conform to the demands of constantly developing socialist construction, and working people can produce more material wealth with less labor.

Modernization of national economy is a very important demand in further strengthening the foundation of the socialist self-reliant national economy of our nation. A self-reliant economy cannot be thought of apart from technological development, and such an economy demands that all sectors of the national economy be equipped with modern technology.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, building a self-reliant national economy means developing the economy in various ways to guarantee production, basically within the nation, of the heavy and light industrial goods and agricultural products needed for promoting the wealth and power of the nation and enhancing the people's livelihood, and means establishing a comprehensive economic system which organically links all sectors of the economy by equipping them with modern technology and developing independent, firm material bases.

Building a self-reliant national economy consolidates the nation's sovereignty and national independence, and firmly guarantees successful construction of socialism and communism. When a self-reliant economy is built, the people's independent and creative livelihood can be substantively and firmly guaranteed, the honor and dignity of an independent sovereign nation can be brightened and a material and technological foundation fitting to socialist and communist society can be built more quickly.

Our party and people have established a strong, socialist, independent national economy consisting of a modern industry and a developed agricultural economy by vigorously struggling to thoroughly carry out the line of independent national economy construction suggested by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In order to fully display the might of the independent national economy which our people have established with hardship, we should positively accelerate the modernization of the national economy.

The nation's versatile economy can function by itself when it is equipped with modern technology. The national economy should be modernized to positively develop and effectively utilize the nation's rich natural resources.

Making the economy more versatile and comprehensive by endlessly creating new production sectors is not conceivable apart from modernization. So the new prospective plan demands, first of all, the expansion and strengthening of machine tool and large machine production and increased production of various automation elements, automatic implements and devices by putting emphasis on the development of the machine industry, which is the heart of industry and the basis for technological advance.

We should vigorously push comprehensive mechanization and automation of collieries and mines by making excavation facilities large in scale and modernized, and should widely introduce the achievements of modern science and technology in to all industrial sectors including the ferrous metal industry.

Along with this, we should make greater progress in realizing the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the agricultural economy by producing and supplying more chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and various modern agricultural machinery including tractors, cargo trucks, rice transplanting and harvesting machines, comprehensive rice harvesting machines, and corn transplanting and harvesting machines.

If we positively accelerate the modernization of all sectors of national economy during the new prospective plan, we will be able to further strengthen the self-reliant system of our national economy in accordance with the demand of the new high stage of socialist construction and thus fully display the superiority of the system.

The policy of modernization of the national economy set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly guarantees continuous high speed in economic development, especially when the scale of the socialist economy is expanded.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: It is a self-evident truth that the efficiency of labor productivity continuously increases and production develops at a rapid speed as technology develops in a socialist society.

That the economy continuously develops at high speed as it develops and its scale expands is one of the inherent, superior characteristics of the socialist economy. The Second Seven-Year Plan, a magnificent program for economic construction unprecedented in the history of our fatherland, involves very high goals, envisaging an average 12.1 percent annual increase in industrial production. How we will attain this high goal depends on how rapidly the state-run agencies develop the economy.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, the economic foundation already established in our country today is very strong and its potential productivity is very great. If this powerful economic foundation is effectively utilized, production can be further increased and the national economy can be developed at an unusually high speed.

Today, when technology advances rapidly, production processes are in effect technological processes, and the great potential for increased production lies in the development of technology. When old technology is replaced with modern technology and advanced technological processes are actively introduced, the potential for productivity can be mobilized and utilized to the maximum and, especially, the efficiency of labor productivity can be decisively increased.

Enhancing the efficiency of labor productivity is an important method in guaranteeing continuous economic development at high speed. Only when more efficient and modern technological means are actively introduced into production can the efficiency of labor productivity be increased at a very high speed.

If the foundation of modern technology is provided for production in various sectors of the people's economy, we can drastically reduce the labor required for the production of one unit of goods and increase the efficiency of equipment. With the full operation of production equipment and with production placed on the right track, we can fully display available production capability. At the same time, we can utilize raw materials to the maximum in a rational manner, and can produce more material assets with less labor.

Actively accelerating modernization of the people's economy is of great significance in highly demonstrating the superiority of our country's socialist economy, which has continuously and rapidly developed. The policy of modernizing the people's economy set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has vigorously encouraged all the workers to have confidence and courage and to wage the struggle to implement the new prospective plan, for this policy reflects today's requirements for the development of the economy in our country and our people's revolutionary desire.

The policy of modernizing the people's economy reflects the great leader's noble intent to provide our people with a more independent and creative life. With the brilliant implementation of the modernization of the people's economy, an epochal turning point will be marked in the labor life of our workers; they will produce more material assets while working in an easy manner. At the same time, our country, shining as a sovereign, independent and self-defending nation, will further shine as a mighty socialist industrial nation, and our people will occupy the height directly overlooking the complete victory of socialism.

All party members and workers should thoroughly understand the true spirit and meaning of the policy of modernizing the people's economy uniquely set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and should unanimously rise in the struggle to implement this policy. They should further fan the flames of the mass technical innovation movement at every socialist construction site, continuously register new records and levels and invent and manufacture much more better quality modern machinery and equipment to suit the situation in our country by further strengthening creative cooperation among workers, peasants, scientists and technicians.

Scientists and technicians should firmly adhere to the chuche ideology in their scientific research work, concentrate their efforts on solving scientific and technical problems which are pressing in socialist construction and strengthen research work to actively introduce the fruits of modern science and technology.

Let us all display the honor of victors in the present 100-day battle and more firmly consolidate our self-reliant socialist economy by upholding the letter from the party Central Committee and by brilliantly implementing the policy of modernizing the people's economy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

ECONOMY

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY DEVELOPING

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 21 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Aug (KCNA)--Large-scale capital construction is going on vigorously in various parts of the country.

Rolling mills, a smelter, a magnesia factory, power stations, a heavy machine plant, chemical plants, railways, ports, highways, dwelling houses, schools and hospitals are under construction. The construction of irrigation setups and the reclamation of tidal land are also progressing apace.

The scale of capital construction is markedly growing year after year, radically changing the looks of the country.

Vast capital construction is reliably guaranteed by our independent and modern building materials industry.

After liberation our country had only a few poorly equipped cement factories which were destroyed by the fleeing Japanese imperialists. Worse still, they were razed to the ground in the 3-year war provoked by the U.S. imperialists.

Today, however, the modernly equipped Sunchon cement factory with an annual production capacity of 3 million tons and other large cement factories have been built and many medium and small cement factories have made their appearance in different parts of the country.

The existing cement factories have been expanded on a large scale.

Industrial TV and telemechanics have been introduced in many factories and an advanced calcining method is widely applied.

Our cement industry produced over 537,000 tons in 1949, the year following the founding of the DPRK. Today its annual production is above [number indistinct] tons.

As a result, our country has become one of the most advanced countries in the per capita cement output.

Besides cement factories, our country has large and modern block factories, plate glass, refractory materials, resinous building materials, metal building materials, chemical building materials, building tiles, plywood, sanitary ware, granite, marble, serpentine ophite and other high-quality stone building materials factories.

Our modern building materials industry developed in an all-round way not only meets the rapidly growing domestic demand for building materials but exports great quantities of cement, building tiles, refractory materials, stone and other building materials to many countries.

Our building materials industry owes its rapid development to the wide guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He put forward the idea of building our own modern building materials industry and pushing it ahead of capital construction and set forth the policy of creating, expanding and consolidating our own bases of modern building materials industry, the policy of developing large-scale centrally-controlled building materials industry and medium and small locally-controlled building materials industry, the policy of waging an extensive technical innovation movement in the domain of the building materials industry and other important policies and wisely led our people in the endeavours for their implementation.

In the rigorous days of the war when the destiny of the country was at stake the great leader called functionaries and designers to discuss the problem of establishing building materials bases for postwar rehabilitation and construction and unrolled a bright blueprint for their construction after victory in the war.

From the rostrum of a Pyongyang mass rally celebrating the historic great victory in the fatherland liberation war, the great leader went straight to the Kangnam brickyard, gave earnest instructions to the workers there to increase the production of bricks. He also gave on-the-spot guidance to many factories and enterprises and brightly lit the orientation and ways for the postwar rehabilitation and construction and for the development of the building materials industry.

Thus our people have now their own powerful independent modern building materials industry and built monumental edifices, modern cities and rural villages throughout the country. Our building materials industry has a brighter prospect.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period starting this year, the annual cement output will reach 12-13 million tons and the output of such building materials as plate glass, vinylchloride, high quality stone, chemical and metal building materials and magnesia clinker will show a rapid growth.

ECONOMY

BRIEFS

100-DAY BATTLE SUCCESSES--More than 2,150 plants and enterprises throughout the country successfully overfulfilled the goals of the 100-day battle as of 20 August. The Pyongyang Clothing General Bureau fulfilled the goal of the 100-day battle in 68 days--32 days ahead of schedule. Transportation workers of the Land Transportation General Bureau have overfulfilled the goal for cargo transportation by 118 percent. In 84 days, the Ministry of Power Industry fulfilled 89 percent of the goal of the 100-day battle, the Ministry of Building Materials Industry 86 percent, the General Bureau of Pharmaceutical Industry 92 percent and the Local Fishery Guidance Bureau 93 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 26 Aug 78 SK]

EXEMPLARY PLANTS AND ENTERPRISES--The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions has awarded rotating championship banners to a total of 42 plants and enterprises which performed outstandingly in the implementation of July economic targets--the awardees include: Sodusu Power Plant, Ulliyul Mine, Munchon Colliery, Tokchon Geological Survey Team, Hamhung Silicate Chemical Plant, Pyongyang Textile Machinery Plant, Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Footwear Plant, Kaesong Automobile Plant and Hydroelectric Power Plant Construction Station No 2 of the Pukpu [northern] Industrial Construction Enterprise. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 26 Aug 78 SK]

PYONGYANG 100-DAY BATTLE--Triumphant victories have been won throughout the country in the 100-day battle. In Pyongyang, the Pyongyang Textile Machinery Plant, the Pyongyang Coal Mining Machinery Plant, the Pyongyang Metal Building Materials Machinery Plant, the Pyongyang Spinning Plant, the Pyongyang Tobacco Plant, the Pyongyang Vinyl Shoes Plant, the Sonjo Knitting Plant, the Kangnam Ceramic Plant, the Taesong Ceramic Plant and the Pyongyang Textbook Printing Plant have overfulfilled the goals of the 100-day battle. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 26 Aug 78 SK]

CARBIDE PRODUCTION--The DPRK Ponghwa [Beacon] Prize and Silk Medal have been awarded to Comrade Cho Song-yon, chief of the First Carbide Workshop of the 8 February Vinalon Complex, for his achievements in carbide production. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 23 Aug 78 SK]

CARGO SHIP BUILT--Pyongyang, 24 Aug--The Nampo Shipyard built and launched 20,000 ton cargo ship "Yonpungho," a gift of loyalty to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The ship is equipped with automated and telemechanized apparatus for navigation, loading facilities, well-furnished cabins and service facilities. She was built by introducing latest ship-building technique for free and safe navigation. This modern cargo ship built with our own efforts, our own technique and our own materials will be greatly conducive to the development of sea transport. A launching ceremony was held on the spot on 23 August. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 24 Aug 78 SK]

CSO: 4220

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

DPRK ENJOYS IMPROVED PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0012 GMT 29 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--A tremendous change has taken place in the public health service during the last 30 years since the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The system of completely free medical care for all the population, the section doctor system, the average life expectancy of 73 years (70 for man and 76 for woman), the mortality rate that has dropped to one-quarter of that before liberation. These are some facts and figures indicating the characteristics of public health service in socialist Korea and its development.

The great leader Comrade Il-song has taught: "...The desire of the people to live long in good health is gradually being realized thanks to our party's popular policy of public health. Everyone of them gets medical assistance in time free of charge if he falls ill and the sources of various infectious and other diseases have all but been eradicated under the active prophylactic and therapeutic measures in our country."

During the Japanese imperialist colonial rule our people lived in poverty and constant threat of diseases and many people died of diseases without proper medical treatment.

Typhoid fever, malaria and other epidemics spread ceaselessly and the people believed every child had to undergo measles after their birth.

At the time of liberation, 60 percent of the sub-counties were "without a doctor." There was only one "public doctor" in Sinpyong County, North Hwanghae Province. The average life expectancy of the people was only 41 years.

But the long-cherished desire of our people to enjoy longevity in good health is being realized in our country today thanks to the popular public health policy which embodies the great chuche idea on attaching greatest importance to man.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on the grand plan of popular public health building he had matured during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, paid deep attention to the development of public health service and wisely led it in the whole period up to date from right after liberation.

The task of democratizing public health service was realized in a short period after liberation.

The law of social insurance for the factory and office workers was enforced, a system of free medical assistance for them and their families and the poor people was set up and drastic measures were taken for eradicating infectious diseases. A work was victoriously carried out for rearing public health workers on a large scale, educating and gradually remoulding the doctors who ran private hospitals and increasing state-run hospitals.

Thus, an exclusive control of the state on public health service was established and an advanced public health system was set up in a short span of time.

During the hard-fought fatherland liberation war, the great leader, though he was finding his days so full with the heavy burdens of the war on his shoulders, showed deep solicitude for the lives and health of the soldiers of the peoples army and the people in the rear, reorganized the public health work under the war-time system and further strengthened and developed it.

A system of universal free medical assistance at state expense was enforced in the grim days of the war in 1953. A great victory was won in thoroughly smashing the nefarious bacteriological war of the U.S. imperialists by vigorously conducting the war-time hygienic and preventive work.

The attack rate of epidemic diseases in the first half of 193 [as printed] was 8,9 percent lower than in the first half of 1949 before the war.

After the war the great leader set forth the chuche-based idea on socialist public health service particularly after the establishment of the socialist system and set up the most advanced socialist public health system in our country and has constantly consolidated and developed it.

Today our country has become the country of the most developed free medical assistance system which gives medical service according to needs. Under the free medical assistance system, the treatment of out-patients and in-patients, treatment at sanatoria and all other forms of medical service are free and it is a universal and complete free medical assistance system under which the state bears not only the doctors and medicinal fees but also the charges for board during hospitalization and traveling expenses to and from the sanatoria.

During the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976) a work was successfully carried out for turning the county hospitals into general hospitals, and the village clinics into hospitals so that the rural population can also enjoy the benefit of the system of free medical assistance to their hearts content without any inconvenience.

The ranks of medical workers and medical apparatus and medicine production bases guaranteeing the universal free medical service have grown stronger. The number of the doctors and assistant doctors for each 10,000 inhabitants grew from 8.7 in 1959 to 26.3 in 1967. Today our country has far more than 250,000 public health workers. They successfully treat even diseases known incurable by doing their utmost for the patients, regarding their pain as their own.

Everyone has a doctor in charge thanks to the section doctor system, the most advanced medical service system, under the warm care of the great leader who defined socialist medicine as prophylactic medicine.

The doctors regularly visit the inhabitants to take care of their health with a sense of responsibility, so the source of diseases itself is disappearing.

Such malicious epidemics as cholera, smallpox, typhoid fever, malaria and distome vanished already long ago and the measles which threatened the lives of children so seriously also disappeared completely.

The party and government show special care for the health of the mothers and children. There is no other country which gives full assistance to all the pregnant women at child-birth like our country.

All the children are administered the first preventive medicines 10 days after their birth, and they grow healthily at nurseries under the care of pediatric doctors.

The proud successes made over the last three decades in the public health work are a shining fruition of the chuche-based public health idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and results of his deepest love for our people.

CSO: 4220

GEOGRAPHY

'KCNA' REPORT ON PROGRESS OF HUICHON CITY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 30 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--The construction of new factories and many modern flats is progressing at fast pace in Huichon, a city of modern engineering industry.

The river Chongchon-kang famous for its clean water flows through the city located at the northern foot of the range of Mount Myohyang-san, a scenic mountain of Korea.

Modern machine plants, light industrial factories, cultural institutions and rows of multi-storeyed apartment houses are standing on both banks of the river.

The industrial establishments are rationally distributed to match the natural scenery and thorough measures are taken to prevent pollution. These are well harmonized with the river Chongchon-kang to remind us of a beautiful canvas. The air of the city is fresh and clean.

Huichon is well known as a beautiful city of industry and culture.

Already in the period of the hard-fought fatherland liberation war the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that a machine-tool plant was built in Huichon situated near a power base and convenient for transport.

In December 1951, the roar of the first dynamiting for the groundwork of the plant reverberated far and wide, subduing the buzzing of U.S. imperialist pirate planes.

Huichon situated in the mountainous inland was a small town looking like a rural village before liberation.

After liberation the lanes for hunters gave place to ox-cart roads and today there run broad paved roads extending scores of kilometres, lined with many factories, dwelling houses and public buildings.

The great leader visited the city 23 times and gave instructions that industry should be build and city formed without damaging the beautiful nature, but preserving it as it is, and showed deep care for it.

The Huichon machine-tool plant, the "mother factory" which came into being in the flames of the war, was developed into a large plant with a production capacity of 10,000 machine-tools in 1971.

A number of modern plants in the city manufacture machines of a wide variety.

Today it is greatly contributing to the promotion of the technical revolution in our national economy. Many kinds of machine-tools manufactured there find their way to foreign markets.

Besides large-scale central industrial factories, it has 20 odd locally-controlled factories including a TV assembling factory, a factory of electric articles for cultural use, an ironware factory, a musical instrument factory, a fur processing factory and a foodstuff factory.

Its industrial output is on a sharp rise.

Before the war, it was a purely agricultural zone. But today industry holds 95 percent of the gross output value of industry and agriculture in the city.

Its looks have changed beyond recognition. Standing in rows along the river are beautiful 6 to 8 storeyed apartment houses.

There is an island at the confluence of three rivers. In the bygone days it was abandoned for frequent flooding of the rivers. Now a solid dyke was built around the island and several bridges were built, and a beautiful residential quarter of modern houses for thousands of families has taken shape in the island where there were only three farm households in the past.

Promenades have been built along the banks and five big and beautiful parks including the Central Park of Rest lie in the city,

Huichon where mountains are beautiful and water is clean is itself a big park.

The city which had only one primary school before liberation has now two colleges including the Huichon Technical College training able technical personnel of electronic and electric engineering, three branches of colleges and over 50 schools of various levels.

There are in the city 8,000 students receiving higher education.

Some 68 therapeutic and prophylactic organs, including hospitals Nos 1 and 2, the industrial hospital and two other modern hospitals, polyclinics and Tong and Yi clinics serve the health of the citizens.

Huichon, the city of youth, will display a more grand appearance as an industrial city in the future.